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By LEMUEL BINGHAM. THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the cretion of the editor, until all arrearages are

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual es. Persons sending in advertisements, are nuested to note on the margin the number of sertions, or they will be continued until forbid, d charged accordingly.

YEW GOODS, for CASH.

IHE subscribers having entered into part-nership in the Mercantile Business, under

Smith & Carson.

spectfully inform the public, that they will ceive from the 1st to the 15th of this month, general assortment of

ancy and Seasonable Goods. nich they will sell low, for cash or produce It is expected one of us will be a considly. It is expected one or us will be a colleged able part of the year in the markets of New ork, Philadelphia or Charleston; by this means e expect to be constantly supplied with a gen-al assortment of new and seasonble goods, ught at the lowest cash prices.

Our stock of GROCERIES will be large and WM. SMITH, WM. CARSON, the best quality: Nov. 1, 1824.-5

UANTICO CANAL LOTTERY.

FOURTH CLASS. A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

14-1-28-2	No.				
24/3/45	478.3	S			
1	PRIZE	OF	\$5000	18	\$5000
5			2000		10000
6	2.		1000	BOT IN	6000
6	100		500	90 ar	3000
6	1.35	11.3	340	1	2040
138	4	. 49	50	A	6900
690			10	1	6900
6072			5		30360

6924 PRIZES. 3 17,550 5 10626 BLANKS. 3 TICKETS. \$70,200 This is a Lottery formed by a ternary combition and permutation of 27 numbers. The drawing will take place on Thursday, a 25th day of November, or at a much earlier y, if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

TICKETS and SHARES may be had on applica-

POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE, re explanations of this Scheme and Lottery, d information generally, may be had gratis.

BOLE TICKET \$5 00 QUARTERS \$1 25

ALF 2 50

Packages of 9 tickets, warranted to draw at

ast \$20, less the 15 per cent., may also be had r 45 dollars.

Valuable House and Lot FOR SALE.

HAVING a desire to remove to my farm, I will sell my valuable pos-AVING a desire to remove to my sessions in the town of Charlotte, viz: a front and back lot on the south side of e Court-House and on the west side of Tryon reet, situated near the public square, contain-g one acre of ground, an excellent dwelling, ore, and all necessary out-houses, and is a de-rable situation for a private family, and an ex-ellent stand for a store; also, a never failing ell of water, equal to any in the town; a good arden; and on the back lot a fine clover patch; I in good order and repair. I will sell low, for sh; or I will take three or four negro boys, etween the age of 12 and 20 years, in part payent, or good notes on demand. The price can e known to any person who may wish to pur-hase, by applying to the subscribes on the pre-ises. SAM'L. M'COMB. October 11, 1824.-3tf

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a Line of PACKETS between Philadpina and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilngton, N.C. every 10 days. Produce intended this conveyance, will be received and forwardby Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, the lowest rates of freight, and least expense ossible. Having three good vessels in the trade, or manded by careful captains, well acquainted ith the coast, and cabins well fitted for the acmmodation of passengers, he trusts to meet th encouragement. Philadelphia, with its enace, that cotton can be sold to some extent, nd advantage to the owners, the consumption eing at present about twenty thousand bales er annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, jun.

Commission Merchant,

No. 23, North Front-st. Philadelphia. September 30, 1824.—3mt14

A. WHEELER.

oach, Sign, House & Ornamental PAINTER,

ETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which e has already received, and respectfully solicits continuance of patronage. He is prepared do all kinds of Painting in his line; and cus mers may depend on having their work neatexecuted, and with despatch.

Painting in the country will be done on art notice.

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-guilt.

Charlotte, October 4, 1824.-1tf

The Sale

F the personal property of William Parks, dec'd., is postponed until Thursday, 9th december.—Sale on same terms. L. H. ALEXANDER, Adm'r. November 23, 1824.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

James Kyle,

Formerly of Richmond, Virginia, Is now opening in the large Brick House for-merly occupied by Hugh Campbell, Esq. three hundred and eighty-nine packages of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c. all of which will be offered wholesale and retail, at very reduced prices. A constant sup-ply of the best BOLTING CLOTHS. New goods will be received every arrival from New-

Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 27, 1824,-419

Auction & Commission Store

AL FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THE subscribers have generally on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Cutlery, &c. The following articles are at present in Store, which they offer for sale at reduced prices:-

pipes superior Cogniac Brandy, hlds, and 15 bbls. N. E. Rum, 72 dc. Surinam Molasses,

4 do. prime Muscovado Sugar, 15 bbls. country Gin,

5 do. Copperas, 34 do. Loaf Sugar, 35 do, excellent Brown Sugar,

7 qr. casks Sweet Wine, 10 boxes Maderia and Sherry Wine, do Sad Irons,

65 bags Coffee, 20 do. Pepper, 5 do. Pim nto. 150 boxes and half boxes 8 by 10 Window

50 do. do. 10 by 12 do. 23 do. Fancy Glass, Tumblers & Decanters, do. Fayetteville bould Candles,

do. Bar Soap, do. Club Axes, do. Mustard,

de. Whittimore Cards,

do. American Cigars, tons assorted Swedes and Jersey Iron Also, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, CUTLERY, &c. WILLKINGS & CO. Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 12, 1824.—4*

Edward M. Bronson, Sheet Iron, Brass, Copper, and Tin

Ware Manufacturer, RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and customers, for the liberal encouragement which he has received in his line of business, and solicits a continuance of their avors; more particularly at this season of the favors; more particularly at this season of the year, when a strong opposition blows a heavy gale from our northern brethren. I have a good assortment of Tin Ware on hand at this time, consisting of the following articles, viz:—Cups, Coffee Pots, Pans, Buckets, Lanthorns, Measures, Scales and Weights, Wash Bowls, Blow Horns, Candle Moulds, Batter Pans, of every description, Hearts, Diamonds, Scollops, &c. &c. I have a few elegant Street Glass Lanthorns, of all sizes; all of which I will sell on moderate

terms for cash or produce; but no credit. N. B. I have a few Notes and Accounts on hand, which may be taken up in the course of thirty days, and be a disappointment to Mr. Tom

I shall receive in a few days a considerable quantity of Tin Plate and Sheet Iron. A liberal price will be given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter. EDWARD M. BRONSON.

Plantation, Stock, Negroes, &c.

For Sale, at Public Auction. December next, the subscriber will sell, at Public Auction, his valuable Plantation, consisting of 240 acres, lying on the Lawyers' road, 31 miles east from Char The soil is good, and well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton, &c.; and a part of the farm is fine meadow land. There is a good dwelling-house on the plantation, barn, and other necessary out-houses; an excellent spring, and a good well convenient to the barn lot. He will also sell, at the same time and place, all

He will also sell, at the same time and place, all his corn, hay, fodder; HORSES, and stock of all kinds; and four likely Ne groes, viz. two fellows, a wench and her child. Persons desirous of obtaining a valuable possession, and of making good bargains, will do well to attend

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JACOB JULIEN.

October 22, 1824. For Sale, or Rent,

THE House and Lot where Mr. Stanly now lives. For terms, apply to WM. RUDISHLL. Charlotte, Nov. 3, 1824 .- 419

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the late firms of David-A son & CAMPBELL, and CAMPBELL & BLAKS, Has just received by the last arrivals from Neware earnestly requested to settle their accounts at or before our next County Court, (which will One Hundred Peckuses commence the fourth Monday in November next,) as longer indulgence cannot be given. One or other of the subscribers will always be in Charlotte, ready to make settlements.

Good Cotton, at the current price, will be re-eived in payment. D. CAMPBELL, ceived in payment. J. BLAKE.

61 Cents Reward,

WILL be paid for the delivery to me at my house in Lincolnton, of William Gryce an indented apprentice, who ran away on the 7th inst. I hereby caution all persons not to harbor said apprentice. Said Gryce was raised on Mountain Creek, Lincoln county. JOHN CLINE, Lincolnton, Nov. 11, 1824. -St9p

Entry Takers' Warrants.

For sale, at this Office.

J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT, Wholesale Grocers.

HAT-STREET, FAVETTEVILLE, N. C. OFFER POR SALE FOR CASH OR PRODUCE,

15 hhds. } SUGAR, 10 do Loaf do

65 bags Coffee, 20 bags Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, 20 hhds. Molasses,

20 hhds. Molasses, 25 bbls. N. E. Rum, 10 do. Northern Gin,

5 do Malaga Wine, [40d. 200 kegs Cut Nails & Brads, assorted, 4d. to 30 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,

1500 do Hoop do 2000 do Sheet do do German Steel, 1350 do Blistered do

250 do Cast d 2500 Share Moulds, 1500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

40 boxes No. 10 Cotton Cards, do No. 6 Wool do do 8 by 10 Window Glass, do 10 by 12 Window Glass,

100 reams Wrapping Paper, 25 do Writing Paper, 50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder,

Shot, assorted. do Bar Lead,

10 bbls, Tanners' Oil, 20 do and 20 half bbls. Mackerel, 8 crates Stone Jugs, assorted, 1500 lbs. Salt Petre, 500 do Alum, 500 do Brimstone,

Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine;

Paints, Oil and Dye Stuffs. ALSO,
A constant supply of

Cotton Machine Cards. October 28, 1824.—8t13

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffray & Co. Have received their Fall Importation of DRY GOODS,

direct from England and New-York. Their as-sortment includes almost every article needed

They invite all responsible dealers to come and buy on as liberal terms of credit as are given en by any Importer in the United States.

Other houses in this town have imported so largely this season, that the amount of Goods here, at present, far exceeds that of any former time in our experience.

The stock of GROCERIES is equally exten

Country dealers, therefore, have many more dvantages now, than heretofore, in this market. Fayetteville, 25th Oct. 1824.—813

DRY GOODS.

166 Packages of DRY Goods. JUST received by the last arrivals, and are offered at Wholesale and Retail, at a small advance from cost.

25 casks Straw Bonnets, 100 nests Band Boxes, 5 trunks Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs

Cotton and Wool Cards,

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824 .- 6t11

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. Stuart, Birdsall & Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, sisting of an extensive assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods. suited to the Carolina market, and to which they

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824.-4t9

David B Crane & Co. Have just received their fall importation of Hardware and Cuttery, direct from England.

Their present assortment consists of almost every article usually kept in a country store, and is much larger than usual; which they of-fer, at wholesale, to responsible country dealers, on a liberal credit.

Fayetteville, 28th Oct. 1824.—8t13

H. G. NELSON,

One Hundred Peckages Boots and Shoes, well selected for this market.

ALSO, 100 doz. Pocket Books and Wallets,

20 do. Goat Skins,

15 do. coloured Morocco Skins,

12 do. Lining Skins, 50 reams Writing Paper, 10 casks Wool Hats, assorted,

29 doz. Morocco Hats, 40 boxes Muscatel Raisins, &c. &c. The above are offered at wholesale, at a small dvance from cost. Merchants from the counhe goods and prices.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824.—0111

Constables' Warrants, Por sale, at this Office.

AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE AMERICAN EARNER.

REMARKS ON KEEPING COWS. Applicable to town and country.

Many families in town are induced to forego the economy and satisfaction to be derived from an abundance of milk, especially where there are children, in the apprehension-first, of their cow being stolen, by miscreant thieves who make a sort of living between fear and trembling, by cow stealing; and secondly they think, erroneously, that the expense of keep is greater than the income. The liability to have our dows stolen by wretches who are on the watch to take them from the commons, and sell them in the country for dry cows-or to exchange them for fresh ones, is a crying nuisance, and amongst the vast variety of new fangled societies, " A society to arrest and bring cow thieves to condign punishment," would be more useful than some others; at least its benefits would be felt and seen nearer

Then as to the profit and loss-a cow need have no better food than the following :- hay I understand is now selling at \$10 per ton, but say \$1.40 per hundred, that would be for

Fourteen pounds per day—an ample supply,
3 galls, of ship stuff, or 6 galls. Vira 10 cents ginia bran,

Yield of milk, at least 10 quarts per day the year round, at 5 cts. per quart, 50 cents.

Consume in the family one gallon per day of good rich milk, giving abundance of cream for tea and coffee, and still you would have six quarts per day for sale, giving 30 cents per day, or \$9 per month, this would pay the whole wages of the best man servant, to take care of the cow and do all the work of the house besides, and give yeast money in the bargain!!-But if instead of long forage, cut hay, or cut straw, be used, a woman may easily milk and feed the cow. The best way to give the bran or ship stuff, is to moisten it first-either one gallon of ship stuff or two of Virginia bran; then pour on it a gallon of boiling water, and after stirring it well, add two or three gallons of cold water and give it warm to the cow-some cows will not eat slop well in the beginning; in that case put a little water at Wool Hats, &c. &c.
The above Goods are well selected for this first and increase it gradually. To this market, and adapted to the season. Merchants from the country are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

F. F. LEWIS give you 300 weight of good meat in a year. These are among the "small matters" which the master of a family is too apt to think beneath his notice-but he should remember that trusting too much TAVE received and are now opening their to other's care is the ruin of many, for Fall supply of New and Seasonable Goods, "in the affairs of this world, men are no. saved by faith but by the want of it," as poor Richard says, and "the eye of a masinvite the attention of the public, being deter-mined to sell on the most liberal terms. And again, if you would be wealthy, think of saving as well as getting; "the Indies have not made Spain rich, because her out-goes have been greater than her in-

NEW DEPARTMENT.

comes."

DOLLY THRIFTY.

It is asserted that the president will, at the next session of congress, recommend the establishment of another department in our government to be called 'the Department of Domestic Affairs.' President Madison strongly recommended the establishment of such a department in his day, and the necessity has greatly increased. The measure will create a new member of the cabinet. Here, we believe, the European system is reversed, and the President is responsible, and not the cabinet.

The author of Lacon justly observes, that it is lamentable to think, what a gulph of impracticability must ever separate men of principle, whom offices want, from men of no principle, who want offices. Those who would conscientiously employ power for the good of others, deserve it; but do not desire it; and those who would employ it far not deserve it.

Desultory.

FROM THE VILLAGE RECORD.

TO THE CURIOUS.

To those who pester as with their numerous questions, the following hints, altered to suit the meridian of this place, may not come amiss.

It is said of Dr. Franklin, that he dreaded the inquisitiveness of landlords to that degree that he trembled at the sight of a sign post-and to prevent a routine of questions, he called all "n ine host's" family together, and told them who he was, where from, &c.

We mention this to prevent the following from exciting the risibility or frowns of those whom it may concern. It is sincerely hoped that it may have the intended effect-for we labor under serious disadvantages when at work by reason of that thirst of knowledge felt by visitors to the Printing Office-in order to obviate which these answers are now given to questions generally put to us by the curious.

1. The types are cast-made out of a composition of lead and antimony-and cost from 40 to 200 cents per pound, according to the size.

2. We never print almanacs, spelling books, testaments nor bibles. It would take about one twelve-month to print a

3. We will print a song for \$2, when it contains but six verses. No more will be charged for thirty copies than one.

4. We sometimes make mistakes when setting types.

5. The printing business is pretty hard to learn. It would require four years, more or less, (according to the thickness of the learner's skull) to get a

complete knowledge of the art. We wish the people would not meddle with the materials when they come into our office, as it frequently makes considerable trouble.

* To such as are in the habit of knocking at the door, we would mention that the practice is not according to etiquette or propriety.

6. The smallest type is called Dia-mond. It is like picking up pins to set

Added by the Winchester Republican.

7. A set of type will last four or five 8. The worst things in an office are plaid cloaks-the capes sweep off the types from our boards and gallies before

we know it. 9. D"We like to see visitors when they come to pay money, and try to be polite when they do not.

[From the Desk of Poor Robert the Scribe.]

"I will by and by."-You may as well resolve you'll never do it! I am out of all patience with these 'by and by' folks. One hour of the present tense is worth a week in the future.

Why, I know a bachelor as well calculated for matrimonial felicity as every virtue and every accomplishment can render him; but he had been putting off the happy time from one year to another, always resolving that he would marry by and by'-till the best ten years of his life are gone, and he is still resolving, and I fear will die the same. He that would gather the roses of matrimony should wed in the May of life. —If you wish only the withered leaves and thorns, why, poor Robert says, put it off till September! Procrastination is the thicf of time.'

I made a visit last winter to see my old friend Jeremy Careless. When we put our horses into the stable he took me to his barn floor to see some wheat he had just threshed. I observed to him that one of the boards to the barn was nearly falling and he had better nail it. I will by and by,' said he. Things about the farm looked as little as though 'by and by folks live there. Next morning the boys came running in with sad news. An unruly bull had torn off the board; all the cattle had supped and breakfasted on the white wheat; an old brindle cow in the drove was foundered so that she died. Now two nails, worth a penny, and five minutes time, would have saved the life of old brindle; and the white wheat in the bargain. "A stitch in time saves

Passing by my neighbor Nodwell's the other day, I saw that his wife had made a fine garden, and the early peas were shooting luxuriantly above the ground-Said I, "neighbor, but there is a hole in your fence which you had better mend, or the hogs will ruin your garden." "I he good of themselves, desire it but do will by and by." said he. Happening to go by there two days after, I was deafened with the cry of "Whoe-Whoe-stutboy, steuby." A drove of hogs cam A drove of hogs came along, and while my neighbor was taking a nap, they had crawled through the broken fence, and destroyed the labor of a week. "Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day"-poor Robert

Singular Legal Question .- An interesting Lawsuit is at this moment carrying on at Paris. The city had sold a house, on condition of being pulled down within a certain time, retaining the property of the ground. The workmen employed in pulling it down, found a treasure conceal ed in one of the walls. The city now claims this treasure, because it has never ceased to be the proprietor of the ground: while the purchaser asserts his right, as the treasure was not found below the surface, but in the wall bought by him. The bricklayer, too, pretends it to be his, because he found it; and, as if this was not enough, the administrators of the domains come forward and affirm that none of these parties have any title whatever. As the coins discovered are ancient, and as the building, before the Revolution, belonged to a convent, it is very likely that the whole will be declared the property of the State. The Judges will find it difficult to make peace between these four contending powers .- London Literary Gazette, Aug. 14.

The Spaniel -" What animal, (exclaims an observing writer,) is more cunning than a Span el?" A dog of this kind was trained to carry money to his master's friends. One day, employed on this errand, he had a fierce quarrel with some petulant curs, who made an attack upon him. The Spaniel was brave, and not averse to the combat, but a great difficulty embarrassed him: he carried in his mouth a crown piece so that his assail ants bit him terribly when he could not retaliate. His situation was a trying one: so running immediately to conceal his crown, in a neighboring walk, he returned, fiercely, and routed them. After this scuffle, our champion went back, breathless, to recover his money; but some officious knave had taken it away. The distressed creature returned, dragging his tail between his legs, and hold-ing his car to the ground. He was traversing the streets, sadly, when he heard the chinking of silver: the clerk of a rich banker was just counting out the contents of some bags of silver, in a hall on the ground floor. The arch creature profited by his good fortune, to retrieve his loss. In an instant he leaped thro' the open window, seized the crown which was wanted, departed as quickly as he came, and succeeded, in spite of the blows of the servants, in performing his mission. This is remarkable enough in a brute. It was thus that the Spaniel avoided the punishment he would other wise have received. His master, however, being informed of the circumstance, forgave him; but he took care to make him, the next day, carry to the banker another crown, in the place of that he had taken away.

The Beautiful .- Ask a toad what is beauty, the great beauty, the To Kalon : he will answer that it is his female, with two great round eyes coming out of her little head, her large flat mouth, her yellow belly, and her brown back. Ask a negro of Guinea: beauty is to him a SKID, sunken eyes, and a flat nose. Ask the Devil: he will tell you that the beautiful consists in a pair of horns, four claws, and a tail. Then consult the philosophers; they will answer you with jargon; they must have something conformable to the archetype of the essence of the beautiful—to the To Kalon. I was once attending a tragedy, near philosopher: "How beautiful this is!" said he. "What do you find beautiful?" asked I. "It is, (said he,) that the author has attained his object." The next day he took his medicine, which did some good. "It has attained its object, (cried I to him,) it is a beautiful medicine." He comprehended that it could not be said that a medicine is beautiful; and that to apply to any thing the epithet beautiful, it must cause admiration and pleasure. He allowed that the tragedy had inspired him with these two sentiments, and that it was the To Kalon, the beautiful. We made a journey to England. The same piece was played, and although ably translated, it made all the spectators yawn. "Oh, oh! (said he) the To Kalon is not the same with the English as with the French. He concluded, after many reflections, that "The Beautiful" is often merely relative; as that which is decent at Japan, is indecent at Rome; and that which is the fashion at Paris, is not at Pekin; and he was thereby spared the trouble of composing a long treatise on the beautiful.-Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary, new trans-

"Life," said one who had seen much of it. "is like a game of backgammon; the most skilful make the best use of it. The dice do not depend upon us in the one case, nor do events depend upon us in the other; but it is the manner of applying them that occasions the difference | behold the monarch whose amiable and of success."

INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

to the 1st ult. inclusive. Most of the inreign by an act of justice to the French Constitution-the removal of the censorship from the journals. The most lively gratitude is expressed by the Paris editor. The king has manifested an inclination to be popular. When the soldiers at the Military School presented their halberts to keep the croud at a distance from his person, he cried out "no hal-berts! no halberts!" and the people shouted in return "in a delirium of joy.

The Journal des Debats made immediate use of the liberty of the pen to counsel Ferdinand of Spain to execute his constitutional promises given in 1814, and modify his reign of terror. One of the most ferocious and despotic public documents we have ever seen, is a police cir-cular under the Madrid head of the 20th September. The liberal French journals have begun to publish accounts of Lafayette's reception in this country. The extraordinary mission of an aid de camp of the Emperor of Russia to London, was supposed to relate to South American

The intelligence as to Greece is favorperfect authenticity. The defeat of the Turkish Captain Pacha in his attempt on Samos, is positively asserted in private letters; so, likewise, the arrival of the Egyption expedition, opposite Rhodes, under the command of the son of the famous Pasha of Egypt, who is said to have told him that he would cut off his beard if he should learn that Hydra resisted

more than eight hours. We have made some extracts from the Calcutta papers in our hands. The letter of the American lady in relation to than her acquaintance. The latest ad- own life. vices mentioned by the Calcutta editors, left the Burmese troops at Ramoo, estimated at from eight to fifteen thousand. They do not appear to have assembled at any time in greater number. The Calcutta "Scotsman," of the 28th June, mentions that "an overwhelming force" was in preparation to act against them. important event had been authentically stated. In the skirmishes between the British and the enemy, the latter seems to have inverted, uniformly, the rule-"He's base that trusts his feet, whose hands are armed."

Rangoon was taken on the 1st of May.

From French papers to the 2d October. King Charles X. entered Paris on the

27th September, on which occasion he was received with the utmost enthusiasm. although the rain fell in torrents. After his arrival at Notre Dame, he was addressed by the Archbishop, who expressed his grief on the death of the late King, and congratulated his Majesty on his accession to the throne. The King then made the following reply:

"Sir-My first duty, as it was my first care on an occasion so afflicting to my heart, was to prostrate myself before the Lord, to solicit him, through the intercession of the Holy Virgin, the strength and courage necessary to enable me to fulfil the important task which has been imposed upon me. Without him we are nothing-with him we can do every thing. Assist me, gentlemen, with your prayers; I solicit them not so much for myself as for France, which my brother has rendered so happy-Yes, notwithstanding the grief I feel, I am confident, that with the support of the Most High, I shall succeed, not in making you forget the loss which you have sustained, but at least in softening its bitterness.'

The Moniteur of the 1st October, publishes the following ordinance, which bears the date of September 30, and is

countersigned by the minister of justice.
"Charles, &c.—Not judging to be longer necessary a measure, which was adopted in different circumstances, a gainst the abuse of the liberty of journals,

We have ordered and do order as fol-

Art. 1st. The ordinance of the 15th of August last, which puts in full operation the laws of the 31st March, 1820, and the 26th July, 1821, shall cease to have effect. 2. Our keeper of the seals, minister secretary of state and justice, and our minister secretary of the interior, are charged, each in what concerns him, with the enaction of the present ordinance."

Paris, Oct. 1 .- Yesterday after hearing mass in the chapel royale of the Thuileries, the king mounted on horseback to proceed to the Champ de Mars. On the right of his majesty were the dauphin and the duke of Bourbon, and on the left the duke of Orleans. The multitude that had flocked to the field was immense. Long before the arrival of the king the banks which skirt the Champ de Mars were covered with spectators, anxious to heroic conduct in times past are the no- in the Mission.

ble pledges of the future. The invalids we could not comfort our husbands, sufgreet the king as he passed. His Majesty reached the Champ de Mars at noon, By the packet ship Bayard, arrived at New-York, from Havre, we have received to enter the godown. About I o'clock, Reggio, major general, and a numerous of the Paris Journal des Debats, to the 1st ult. inclusive. Most of the inrious lines of the troops assembled upon teresting articles which it contains are the occasion, which were about 20,000 in the inserted in our columns, in the translations furnished by the New-York papers fore his majesty. The dauphiness, the of Wednesday. Charles X. of France duchess of Berry, the duke of Bourdeaux, has signalized the commencement of his has signalized the commencement of his and Mademoiselle, followed the king in heads, when the first English gun was a caleche. The duke of Bordeaux wore fired; but they were so frightened that the uniform of a cuirassier. In another they crouched down in one corner of the carriage were the duchess and mademoiselle of Orleans. The king was occupied two hours in passing the lines, and the review was not finished till half past four o'clock. Wherever the king passed he was hailed by the shouts of the people, to be executed. Your papa proposed and in the Champ de Mars he was greeted by the unanimous acclamations of the troops and the immense concourse which assembled. Between the Thuilleries and the Champ de Mars many petitions were presented to his majesty. The king returned to his palace at a chained together, stripped of all their quarter before five o'clock.

The Bordeaux papers of the 27th Sept. mention that a courier had brought news from Spain of the arrival at Majorca of a Russian squadron of 25,000 men, from which an officer was despatched to Ma-

drid .- (doubtful.)

Respecting the Greeks and Turks, an account from Florence, dated Sept. 18th, is given, stating that an English brig which arrived at Corfu on the 1st, confirmed the reports of the defeat of the ble, but does not bear the character of Turks at Samos. One frigate, three brigs, and twenty transports, fell into the hands of the Greeks, who also blew up the Admiral's vessel. All the Turks who landed, were killed or taken prisoners. A letter from Navarin, in the Morea, of Aug. 21, says, the Turks lost a ship, frigates, and 30 gun boats.

A similar account from Corfu, of Sept. 2d, said to have been brought by an English traveller, from Missolonghi, was received at Trieste. This account adds that the Captain Pacha was blown up in the Admiral's ship-and that a heroic the capture of Rangoon, will excite con- Greek, named Canaris, succeeded in decern in the breasts of many more persons stroying the vessel, at the sacrifice of his

> Germany .- The King of Wirtemburg has issued an Ordonnance, which subects for five years to the censorship the ournals and periodical publications, as well as all works having only 20 printed sheets, in conformity to the last decision of the Germanic diet.

Accounts from Nuremberg state, that Except the occupation of Rangoon, no the construction of the Prussian fortresses of Coblentz and Ehrenbreitstein are so far advanced, that all the fortifications are already in a state of defence. The new forts constructed upon the left bank of the Rhine are finished. These works, which are exceedingly substantial, have cost the Prussian Government 40,000,000 of thalers (15,000,000 francs.)

Russia .- According to a census recently taken, St. Petersburg has a population of 300,000 souls, besides 1000 English.

From a Calcutta paper, of 30th June.

We beg to direct the attention of our readers, to an interesting letter, with which we have been favored, from Mrs. Hough, (the wife of the American Missionary at Rangoon, who was deputed by the Burmese to negotiate terms,) addressed to her daughter, a young lady, at the seminary of Mrs. Lawson and Mrs. Pearce, in Calcutta. The affecting yet artless simplicity of the detail cannot fail to interest every reader, and to carry conviction, that the horrors of the scene it describes, are faithfully depicted.

" Rangoon, May 14, 1824 .- The English have taken Rangoon, and we through much mercy, are spared to tell you the oyful news. I thought, three days ago, that by this time you would have been an orphan. Monday, 10th, news of the arrival of the English fleet at the mouth of the river, was brought to Rangoon, but we could not believe it, not that we tho't it impossible, but we have often been deceived with idle reports, and placed no confidence on any thing we heard. Nearly all the English gentlemen were dining in Lansag's (a Spanish gentleman's) gar-den, and before they had finished their dinner, they were conveyed to the king's godown and confined in chains. We thought that Mr. Hough and Mr. Wade would escape, being Americans; but while we were at tea, a king's linguist, with about 12 men, escorted them to the godowns and put them with the other foreigners. Our servants nearly all took the alarm, and Mrs. Wade and myself spent a sleepless and wretched night in his lonely place, with only four servants in the house with us. *Moung Sheva ba kept by us, and prayed with us, which which was no small consolation. The other Christians went off. Tuesday morning, we sent Mr. Wade and Mr. Hough some breakfast, and hoped for a line or two, but they were not permitted to write. I wrote to Mr. Sarkis, begging him to use his influence with the Government, to have Mr. Hough and Mr. Wade released, as they were Americans. He replied that he feared for himself, that he and done all he could, but in vain. We thought we would go into town, and if

* Moung Sheva ba, a native Christian, who was baptized in April, 1820. - He is an assistant

drawn up in front of their hotel to fer with them; but the town was crowded, and Moung Sheva ba thought we should either be seized, or not permitted to enter the godown. About I o'clock, above the town of Wilmington, have been returned two for one, and in a few mo-ments every soul of the Burmans took what they could and fied. The English prisoners had each an executioner over them, who was ordered to strike off their room, expecting the whole roof to fall upon them, and the third fire made them force the door and run away: they however fastened it upon the outside. Not long after, the prisoners were taken out going to the fleet for terms of peace, which the Burmans were about assenting to, when the firing commenced again, and the Yaywoon with his officers ran away, dragging the poor chained prisoners after them. Your Papa and Mr. Wade were clothes, except shirt and pantaloons, (Mr. Wade's shirt was taken from him) not even their hats were left, their arms were tight corded behind, and an executioner kept hold of the rope. In this dreadful situation Mrs. Wade and myself saw them from the window of a little hut to which we had fled, expecting every moment to be bound and treated in the same way.-George ran out after your Papa, who sent him back. The prisoners were taken about half way to the Pagoda when they released Mr. Hough, and sent him to the English fleet, though not without his first promising to procure terms of peace. Ie went to the Commodore, on board H. M. ship Liffey, whose terms were, that all the white prisoners should be immediately released, and if one drop of their blood were spilt, the whole country should be desolated by fire and sword. He went back with this message; but not being able to find either the Yaywoon or the English prisoners, he returned, and in the evening I saw him for the first time after he left the house Monday evening. Mr. Wade and the other prisoners were released by the English the next day a bout noon. Mrs. Wade and myself suffered every thing, but imprisonment and death; and the scene in the verandah of the Portuguese Church to which we first fled, was beyond all description. Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Snowball, and hundreds of the Portuguese crowded together. Mrs. Wade and myself put on Burman clothes and mingled with the rest. When the English landed we went out, and put ourselves under their protection. They treated us with pity and affection, took us into town with them, where we met your Papa in the evening, and on Wednesday returned to the Mission House where we found every thing nearly as we left it. A few things were stolen from the cook house, our horses were gone, and our cows we expect to lose, as they have not yet returned to the house, which we expected to have found plundered of every thing, and feel thankful to our merciful Father, that he spared us those comforts of which so many are deprived.

"Thus have I endeavored to give yo some idea of what we have suffered, but this is written in the greatest hurry, and goes by H. M. ship Liffey, to Madras.

North-Carolina Legislature

RALEIGA, NOVEMBER 17. The following MESSAGE wa "ansmitted to the Legislature by the Governor, through his private Secretary :

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North-Carolina:

GENTLEMEN, Under our admirable Constitution, and the present wise administration of the General Government, we can sincerly congratulate one another in the prosperty and harmony of every part of our great political union. In regard to our national interests, foreign or domestic, there is nothing to improve and nothing to censure. The general expression of approbation, which all parties are constrained to make of the present Administration, is an evidence of the wisdom, and a proud comment on the justice and impartiality of our enlightened Chief Magistrate. His equanimity and liberal views, have reconciled the two great contending parties, diffusing throughout the Republic, mildness, concord and brothernood. His strict adherence to and democratic construction of the Federal Constitution, have given another happy epoch to the Republic, of progressive wealth, reputation and individual happiness .- The period of his service will form a proud and interesting page in our national history, and an exquisite feast to the scrutinizing eye of futurity. This pleasing view of the Administration of our illustrious President, induces a confident hope, that we, the citizens of North-Carolina, and of the Union also, will unanimously support his successor, sacrificing our animosities, and the asperities of party zeal, at the altar of concord, and fraternize with undivided strengh, in defence of the Constitution of our country. This cheering hope, gentlemen, cherishes a firm belief, that faction, or its baleful influence, will be excluded from our deliberative councils, and that we will, dispassionately, act like brothers of the same family, in pursuing the general good.

I may congratulate the Legislature and the friends of Internal Improvement generally, in this State, that the works in the Cape-Fear River, both below and attended, so far, with signal success; success which must fully equal the expectations of the most sanguine, when we consider the dificuties which have been encountered in their progress, and the all works of the nature of those at the Flats below Wilmington, must have time to complete their effect. From the beg information, it may be safely affirmed, that all doubts of their ultimate success are at an end. There is at present, no diff. culty in the navigation, to any shipping which could come up to the port, pr. vious to the erecting of the embankments: and by the mere force of the current, with. out the aid of drags which were intended to be used, the channel is evidently dee. pened. The immense importance of this work to the State, and its evident practicability, is a strong inducement to detirmine us never to lose sight of, or abandon it, until fully accomplished.

Mr. Fulton, the State Engineer, has succeeded in rendering the River, above Wilmington, navigable for Steam Boats, for more than sixty miles, at the lowest water, and that too, without the expense of jetties; and there is no doubt, that in the course of the next year, steam-boat navigation may be extended to the town of Fayetteville, at the lowest summer water. The uniformity of price which would result from the accomplishment of this labor, in the produce of the farmer, and in the necessary articles which he might want in return for it, such as salt, iron, or other merchandize, conducive to domestic comfort, renders these improvements of the greatest importance to the

It is also confidently believed that the state will be able, in the course of two vears, to effect the navigation of the Cape Fear, to the junction of the Haw and

Deep River. Mr. Fulton, for the present year, has been solely employed by the Board of Internal Improvement, on the waters of the Cape Fear, to fulfil a maxim, I believe agreed on by every one, that it is the best policy to accomplish one important obect, before we begin with another. This necessary consequence arises from the state of the funds; therefore, the other public improvements remain in statu que. But I most confidently trust and believe, the time is not far distant, when the Roanoke, that proud monarch of streams in this State, the Yadkin, the Neuse, the Tar, and every other River of respectable magnitude, will receive the necessary improvements, to render them completely navigable, and abundantly productive of wealth to the community, but more especially to their immediate tenants.

In order to render our navigable streams of more extensive and general use, and to carry the works of improvement to every man's door, the Legislature will, I presume, never neglect that object of universal interest, the improvement of Roads. Our Rivers, Creeks, and Canals, are the great veins and arteries of the State; but they are of comparative inntility, if we neglect to keep open those lesser channels, our Roads, by which sustenance is conveyed to every part of the great body. The facilities of internal commerce, are so intimately allied to the moral condition of the people, and have so great an influence on the personal comfort, wealth and intelligence of our citizens, and, consequently, on our state wealth and general aggrandizement, that it has been with the deepest interest and zeal that I have uniformly invited the attention of the General Assembly to that subject since I have been in office.

The encouragement which the Legislature has lately given to Agriculture, augurs well for its advancement in this State. Already have numerous Agricultural Societies been formed and organized, which promise much for its improvement. In your deliberations, therefore, the people may confidently expect, that this their first interest, the foundation of their wealth and happiness, will be ever present; and that all your measures, in any way related to it, will have a view of its

promotion. It may not be amiss, Gentlemen, to say somewhat on the subject of Literature. It is unquestionably of vital importance to the respectability of the State, as well as individual prosperity and happiness. But I have harped on it so often, (and as often, I presume, have my predecessors,) that I now touch the chord with almost hopeless expectations and frigid indifference. But whilst I see our sister States boasting of millions appropriated to that fund; and that well organized little Republic, Connecticut, proudly declaring, that her every son and daughter can read and write; by the contrast our policy forms with their regulations, I am irresistibly constrained to invite your attention to the improvement of the minds of the rising generation of North-Carolina.

Our Fiscal Department is in a flourishing situation; our Treasury abounding in gold and silver, or its adequate value, collected from the people, and not one cen appropriated to the improvement of the minds of their children. I mean those who have not the means to afford the sons and daughters liberal educations Surely, then, we cannot, consistent with good policy, hesitate to create a fund, that will assist the parents of every de

mination, to initiate their offspring in ementary rudiments of learning. Know-dge, well and generally diffused a-ongst every class of our citizens, is the est security of their constitutional rights nd liberties. It will enable them to reall innovations of Demagogues or mbitious men, whose views to the conitution are inimical or subversive. The cople are industrious and patriotic; they neerfully subscribe to the necessary de-ands of the State upon their purse, withat a murmur. They would most gladly ceive, and gratefully acknowledge your atronage for the improvement of their milies. They have a right fully to ancipate your fostering care, and I cannot ubt but that the advantages resulting society from such measures, will claim our wise and well digested liberality toards them.

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our Criminal Code appears to me, to equire a revision and the serious deliberation of the General Assembly. I would spectfully recommend the entire abotion of whipping and cropping; and in heir stead the substitution of labor. A ormer Legislature distinguished itself abolishing imprisonment for debt, ich was justly considered a relic of feual barbarity and oppression. Cropping and whipping are among the few which till blacken our Statute Book, and which ur prejudices still refuse to part with. would also respectfully recommend to he Legislature, whether it would not be apedient for the Jailors in the several ounties of the State, to enforce labor on Il persons imprisoned for crimes, or on harges of crimes, for their jail expenses least. The object of imprisonment ould, in this way, be more fully answerd, and a large sum of money annually aved to the public.

The great number of slaves recently mancipated in the United States, and brown on the community, without proprty or regular employment, has contrained a considerable portion of these iserable people to emigrate to the island f Hayti for protection and the blessings fequality. Also many free persons who ave never tasted the bitter cup of slavey, have visited that island. It is sugested, with much diffidence, whether it ould not be expedient to prevent a reurn of those emigrants to our State, as a iew of our own safety and tranquillity cems to require this prohibitory mea-

The commissioners appointed agreealy to an act of the last session of the eneral Assembly, to purchase on behalf f the State, the claims of certain Cheroee Indians, to reservations of land in our Cherokee territory, have effected a reaty with the claimants, by which they gree to relinquish their claims and renove from the lands. The Treaty, which is hoped will be satisfactory to the eneral Assembly, is herewith laid beore your honorable body, together with

he Report of the Commissioners. In obedience to the act of the last Genral Assembly, entitled "An act concering the Cape-Fear Navigation Compa-"the Board of Internal Improvements ave subscribed for twenty-five thousand dollars to the capital stock of said Com-

The Roanoke Navigation Company ave not yet determined whether they will receive the subscription proposed by he last General Assembly for the purpose of locking into the river at Weldon's

My Letter Book, and other Documents, li be laid before you in due time.

In retiring from office, I beg leave to xpress the grateful acknowledgments which I sincerely feel for that confidence which the People, by their Represen-latives, have for the last three years reosed in me. The only return which can make them is, my anxious desire that the measures in which we have been ngaged, and on which our public and private welfare so much depends, may e speedily and fully accomplished.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I have the honor to be your obedient and very humble servant.

GABRIEL HOLMES. Executive Department, Nov. 16, 1824.

INTERESTING FROM PERU.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 9. We have perused a letter from Porto

Cabello, dated the 18th of last month, from which we extract the following par-

"We yesterday received news from Peru. Bolivar and Canterac have met and had a general action, in which the latter was killed and his army routed .-Bolivar had 15,000 men, and lost 6,000 in killed and wounded. He has possession of Lima and Callao-he drives all before

It will be recollected that our last official news from Peru, gave accounts of a ignal victory gained by the Patriots over anterac's cavalry on the 7th of August, and also stated that Bolivar intended imnediately to pursue the Royalist infantry; we have therefore little doubt but the aove information is perfectly correct, and the cause of the Patriots in Peru may consequently be considered as completely triimphant. We may also add, that we are rsonally acquainted with the writer of he above letter, and believe him incapale of disseminating any intelligence of the authority of which he was not fully ortisfied .- Gazette.

CHARLOTTE: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1824.

We are requested to state, that the Rev.

Mr. Walke will preach in this town on Sunday, the 5th of December. It is stated in the Charleston Courier, that ac-

counts, both from France and England, by a late arrival at that place, are unfavorable to the Cot-

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Official returns from all the counties in this state having been received, it is ascertained that the people's ticket, as we anticipated, has succeeded by a handsome majority, North-Carolina has now broken her shackles,—the influence of Virginia in our state politics will no longer paralize our exertions and keep us in the background: the dignity of the state has been nobly sserted, and the triumph is complete. Let who will, then, be President, our main object is accomplished—the charm of a caucus nomination is dissolved, the sovereignty of the people has been maintained, and North-Carolina assumes that rank among her sister states, which the character of her citizens, her resources, her steadfast adherence to republican principles, so justly entitle her to. The following are the official returns from the different counties:

Counties.			Counties.	Jack.	Cr'd.
Anson .				- 196	
Ashe			Lincoln	2636	
Buncombe	-405	18	Lenoir	-172	
Bertie	269		Moore		4248
Bladen	57	•386	Montgomer		76
Brunswick	56	- 97	Mecklenbur	g 661	234
Beaufort	-296	291	Martin_ 46	187	
Burke	- 508	86	New Hanov		-347
Cabarrus	322		Nash	170	
Columbus	102	.94	Northampto	n 154	335
Carteret	271	11	Orange	638	591
Currituck	• 127	26	Onslow . :	295	225
Chowan	-151		Person	_ 56	•283
Chatham	178	688	Pasquotank	330	13
Cumberland	1568	165	Pitt	361	191
Camden	66	78	Perquimons		65
Caswell	90	1036	Rowan ?	-979	101
Craven	-400	211	Randolph	141	•394
Duplin	284	319	Rockinghan	n *561	341
Davidson	-422	121	Robeson	•235	82
Edgecombe	406	481	Richmond	•441	92
Franklin .	-440	295	Rutherford	•654	177
Granville .	187	-889	Sampson	431	156
Gates	-201	. 28	Stokes	•709	286
Greene	-222		Surry	1810	411
Guilford			Tyrrell	• 144	2
Halifax		-567	Washington		110
Hertford	-275	80	Wilkes	• 436	400
Hyde	-148		Warren	152	•496
Haywood	-592		Wayne	-264	161
Iredell			Wake	-700	466
Johnston	- 257	206		-	-
The state of the	57 - X	A SECTION	- 2	0,415	15621

Majority for Jackson, 4,794.

The Legislature of North-Carolina asinstant. Bartlett Yancey was chosen Speaker of the Senate, and Alfred Moore, of the Commons, without opposition. On Wednesday, the message of the Governor was received, which will be found in another part of our paper.

The Gubernatorial election in New-York has resulted in the election of De Witt Clinton, as Governor, and James Tallmadge, as Lieutenant Governor, by fifteen or twenty thousand majority! A more unequivocal expression of public senti- utary exposure of an evil which must be ment was never witnessed-the party removed. which withheld from the people of Newa sweeping defeat," says Maj. Noah, whose two years. veracity in this case will not be questioned, "such an overwhelming rout, we have not heard of since the battle of Waterloo! We kept up our fainting spirits until we heard from Suffolk; 80 in favor of Clinton, et tu brute; old Suffolk, which used to give 1400 against him. We gave up the ship, having fought her as well as we be the fate of all conspiracies against the rights of the people. Who will have the hardihood now to say, that the people of New-York prefer Mr. Crawford? yet still, it is at least probable that the 36 votes of York, the benefits of which are offered to shipthat state will be given to him!

The votes of New-Jersey have been lost to Mr. Adams, by the union of Mr. Crawford's friends with those of Gen. Jackson; and by a similar combination he lost several districts in Maryland. The same men who circulated Jesse Benton's slanders against Gen. Jackson, and professed to believe them, have given him, notwithstanding, wherever they could not run Crawford against Adams, their zealous

Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer cloud, · Without our special wonder? We are not casuists enough to reconcile conduct like this with the "purity of principle and upright motives" of which we have heard such loud and frequent boasting; but to those, whose motto is, "that all's fair in politics," we suppose it

ever, the people will treasure up these | Shoe Store and Grocery, things, and many other important facts At M'Quay's old stand, below Mrs. which the late contest has disclosed, against a future election. They will be of service hereafter.

The editors of the Register have become quite mild since the meeting of the Legislature—they are as gentle as to lambs; but the mask will be off when the election of State Printer is over. The same game was played last session; whether its success will be the same this, we are unable to say.

The POST-OFFICE is removed to the Office of the Catawba Journal, opposite Dr. Henderson's.

Providential Escape-A man working on the brig, building by Messrs. Scott & Dougall, at the Current St. Mary, having ascended the Shears erected for the purpose of fixing one of the masts, while upon the top the foot ropes whch supported them gave way. Perceiving them to be falling, he gave a leap over the side of the brig, and struck with his feet upon a stage which at the same instant was struck by the falling spars and precipitated to the ground, by which circumstance the vaulter reached terra firma without the slightest injury, not even feeling the shock of striking upon the stage, so instantaneously was it taken from under his feet. His leap was from a height of seventy or eighty feet; and upon striking the ground, he bawled out with the voice of a boatswain: "All's well"-and well is it for him that all was well .- Montreal Times.

From a London paper, Sept. 30. The returns of the House of Commons, of the quantity of land belonging to the Church of Ireland, is a document of fearful importance, and one which cannot fail, we should think, to draw at an early period of next session, the most serious notice of Parliament.

The Primate, Lord J. Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh, has above 63,000 acres of which more than 50,000 are arable.— His Grace is a man in middle life, and of a healthy constitution. Suppose him to run his life against the leases let by his predecessor, he would have the power of ruining perhaps a hundred families, and obtaining for himself a rack rent of not less than 79,000% or 80,000% per an-

The See of Dublin has upwards of 20, 000 acres. Much of this being near the sembled at Raleigh on Monday, the 15th metropolis, must be considered of extraordinary value.

But every thing is eclipsed by Derry there we have 94,000 Irish acres appropriated to my Lord the Bishop-little short of 150,000 English acres! and short of 150,000 English acres! and should his Lordship, at the beginning of his incumbency, have thought fit to run his life against the tenants, he would now, ble Horses, Cows, and Hogs, a quantity of Corn, at the expiration of 20 years, possess a larger rent roll than any subject in the cathedral! but which, by the horror into which it threw Mr. Dawson on the occasion, has produced, we suspect, this sal-

Departed this life, in Charlotte, on Sunday, York the right of choosing electors, is 21st instant, of hydrocephalus internus, Thomas now prostrate, almost annihilated. "Such Holdsworth, son of James H. Blake, Esq. aged

STEAM BOATS Pee Dee and Columbia, TO RUN BETWEEN

Cheraw and Georgetown. THE owners of these Boats have respective-The ly put them in the best order; they are now running their first trips, and will hereafter, as far as is practicable, leave the above places regularly and alternately: a Boat to arrive at, and one to leave each place every three to five could, and to the very last." Such may days. Each Boat will render to the other, in case of need, every aid to ensure expedition and safety. Experience has sanctioned the maxim, that "no business is worth pursuing, that will not pay insuring."

To add safety to expedition, Insurance, Agen-

pers by these Boats, on the following terms Freight of Cotton per bag, 75 cents, includ-ng insurance. In case of loss, the cotton to be valued at the price current of the day of ship-

ment, at Cheraw. Up freights will be insured at one fourth of one per cent. on their value. The freights of measurement goods are reduced one fourth from old prices, and considerable reductions are made on many others. A new printed list will show

the regular Rates. Cotton and other freight will be received and forwarded by these boats, to any agent or factor, free of any other charges than storage and ex-

penses actually paid out.

No pains will be spared to insure expedition, safety and satisfaction, and thereby to merit public patronage. Application to be made to the subscribers at Cheraw.

BEERS, BUNNEL & CO. Agents for Columbia. HENRY N. MILLER, Agent, Cheraw Steam Boat Company. Cheraw, Nov. 6, 1821.—3t11

Look Here!

A LL persons indebted to the subscriber for BEEF, are requested to come forward by the fourth of next instant, and make payment, as no further indulgence can be given JOHN HENDERSON.

will be no difficult task. We trust, how. Nov. 25, 1824 .- 2wp ...

Vail's Tavern.

THE subscriber has just opened a small assortment of SHOES, HATS & GROCERIES, selected in Fayetteville, expressly for retailing purposes, and which he now offers for sale low, for Cash. The following articles comprise most of his pre-

sent stock:
SHOES, assorted sizes and qualities. Morocco, Wool and Water Proof HATS, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Jama ca and St. Domingo Coffee, New-England and Jamaica Rum, First quality Molasses, Northern Gin-Cogniac Brandy, Malaga Wine, Prime Northern Cheese, No. 3 Mackerel. Hyson Tea and Chocolate. Muscatel Raisins, Spanish Segars,
Maccoboy Snuff,
Dupont's FFF Powder,
Bar Lead and Shot, Cut Nails and Cotton Cards, Manufactured Tobacco,

Shaving and Bar Soap, Fayetteville Mould Candles, Bengal Indigo, Madder, &c. Gig Whips, Dog Skin Gloves, Basket Salt, Copperas, Liquid Blacking, Bottles and Corks,

CONFECTIONARIES, Nuts, &c.
JOHN H. NORMENT. Charlotte, Nov. 25, 1824 .- 3t11

Yorkville Book Bindery. THE subscriber begs leave to inform the pub-lic in general, that he carries on the Book Bindery, in all its various branches. Having supplied himself with the best of materials, he will execute work in the neatest manner and on

N. B. All orders for Blank and Copy Books will be punctually attended to.
9tf JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Military Association.

PHOSE persons interested in forming an Independent Volunteer Company in this place, are requested to meet at the Court-House, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday, the 18th December

Lumber for Sale.

HE subscriber has the lumber complete for a house eighteen by thirty feet, two stories high, of good heart, which he will sell at a re-

duced price for cash or on a short credit J. G. MORSE. Charlotte, Nov. 26, 1824 .- 2t10

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land, Containing 360 acres, upon the waters of Sugar Creek, joining Dr. Johnson's. It will be sold either by lots of 120 acres each, or the whole, as the purchaser may be inclined. Those wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, or to any of the neighbors adjoining the land.

JOHN DOW.

Mecklenburg Co. Nov. 22, 1824.—9tf

If the above land is not sold before February County Court by private sale, it will be sold at public auction, on Monday, the first day of the court.

J. D.

NOTICE.

an elegant mahogany Sideboard, with a variety of other articles, on a credit of twelve months. Bond, with approved security, will be required world. Yet it was this very See that beg-from the purchasers.—All persons having de-ged assistance towards repairing its own mands against the estate, are requested to present them, and those indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment. Due

attention will be given, by
DR. JNO. M. HARRIS,
and CAPT. HUGH HARRIS,
Admr's. Nov. 24, 1824.-1w.

Public Sale.

ON Thursday, the 16th day of December, Will be exposed to public sale, at the late dwelling-house of Catharine Simmons, all the property of said deceased, to wit:—two Ne-groes, Horses, Cattle, and Hogs, Corn, Cotton, and Fodder, with household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, &c. Due attendance will be given by me, and a reasonable credit.— The sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

A. DEARMOND, Admr. Nov. 23d, 1824.—3t11.

Runaways.

PAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday night last, without any just cause, two indented apprentice boys, John and Robert Me-Lure. Their father, David McLure, lives near Concord, Cabarrus county, whither it is likely they will direct their course. Any person who will furnish me with such information as will enable me to obtain said boys, or will lodge them in any jail, so that I can get them, shall be hand somely rewarded and all reasonable expenses paid. I do also hereby forewarn their father, or any other person, from employing or harboring said boys, as they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

WM. RUDISILL.
Charlotte, Nov. 24, 1824.—9*

State of North-Carolina.

Williams and Clinton, vs. Sterling Russel. Original Attachment.

Returned levied on one negro man, the proper-ty of the defendant.

IT is ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the Fe-bruary term of this court, in 1825, and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment

will be entered against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clerk. 3m21 .- price adv. \$4.

Wanted to Purchase,

HOUR or more likely negro GIBLS, from 10 to 15 years of age, for which cash will be paid on delivery. For further information, apply to the Printer. Nov. 12, 1824.—319

Entry Takers' Warrants.

Per cole, at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

By the Steam Boat Columbia, Now within twelve miles of Cheraw, on her presage up, will be received most of the following GOODS: the residue will be received in eight or ten days:

Dry Goods,
Hard Ware,
Glass and Stone Ware,

Smith's Bellows, Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Hollow Ware, Anvils,
Andirons, Vices,
Shovels and Tongs, Hammers,

Bellows, Screw plates, files, &c.
Mill, Pitt, and Cross cut Saws, Wire and Hair Sifters, [assorted; Saddles, Bridles, Martingales and Saddlery Mackerel, Shad, Codfish, Mess and Prime Beef, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, Paints, Putty, Glass,

Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, bagging and sein Twine; Lead, Patent and Buck Shot, Dupont's FF Powder, Iron and Steel, assorted sizes and qualities; Plough Moulds, 'Nixon's' Patent Ploughs, superior to any

ALSO, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Black and white Hats, from the best Manufac-tories, and of the newest fashions;

other.

Boots, Shoes, Leghorn & Straw Gypsey Bonnets, Fancy and common Chairs, Northern Cheese;
Together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

consisting in Part of Cognae Brandy, Sugar, Coffee, Holland Gin, Maderia, WINES. Colmanar, Teneriff, and

Malaga, Jamaica, West India, and New-England, New-England, Molasses, Northern Gin and Whiskey,

London Porter, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Nutmegs, Salt Petre, Copperas, Bottles, Corks, &c. &c. From the above general and extensive assort-

ment, dealers in goods can be furnished with al-most every article in their line. These goods most every article in their line. These goods have been purchased at the New-York Auctions, importers, and best stores, with great care, and every advantage for buying cheap; and will be sold to Merchants by Wholesale for eash, at prices as favorable, as they can be bought of regular dealers in any southern town or city, adding extra expenses.

Cash paid for Cotton.

Cash and Goods advanced on Cotton and other produce.

Cotton and all kinds of produce received and forwarded by the Steam Boat Columbia, on the most favorable terms.

Merchants, Planters and others, are invited to call and examine the above goods.

BEERS, BUNNELL & CO.

Cheraw, Nov. 8, 1824.—411

Drs. M'Kinzie & Caldwell,

AVING dissolved their co-partnership in the practice of Physic, return their thanks to the public for the patronage which they have received, and respectfully request those indebted to them to come forward and make settle-

ment either by cash or by note.

Charlotte, Nov. 18, 1824.—8tf

N. B. As I intend shortly to move out of this county, all those who are indebted to me individually, are also solicited to settle their accounts as soon as convenient.

ROBERT M'KINZIE.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

DY virtue of sundry decrees from the Court
of Equity, bearing date
13th November instant,
there will be sold, at Public Auction, at the
Court-House in Charlotte, on the first day of
January next, the following valuable Lands, viz:
One tract of 200 acres, more or less, on Steel One tract of 200 acres, more or less, on Steel Creek, divised by John Dinkins the elder to John Dinkins, jun. now deceased.

ALSO. Another tract of 300 acres, lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, 2 miles from Charlotte, on the road leading to the Old Nation Ford, Camdon &c.

A credit will be given on the above sales for one and two years, the purchasers giving bond and approved security.

A tract of twenty-six acres, lying on Waxhaw Creek, containing a Valuable Grist and Saw Mill,

known by Walkup's Mills. In this case a credit of 12 and 18 months will be given, and bond and sufficient security required. ALSO,
One other tract, lying on the waters of the

Catawba River, containing 164 acres, formerly the property of John Wilson, now deceased.— On this a credit of 12 months will be given, on condition of bond and good security.

All the above lands are said to be valuable,

and are sold for the benefit of the legatees D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E. Nov. 16, 1824.—7:14

Notice.

D FING desirous to remove to Hamburg, S.C.
D I request all those who are indebted to me, either by Note or Book account, to make payment on or before the 10th December.—Also, all who have demands, to present by the above named time for payment. I also wish to sell my household and kitchen furniture. Fixe or six household and kitchen furniture. Five or six good negroes would be sold or hired, and a good plantation in the Indian land rented. The plan-tation is well calculated for three or four hands. Charlotte, Nov. 14, 1824.-319

Windsor Chair Making,

LINCOLNTON, N. C.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, and is constantly prepared to fill any orders, with neatness and despatch. He feels grateful for the encouragement which he has already received, and promises that every exertion, on his part, shall be used to merit a continuance.-Chairs will be sent to any of the neighboring counties, within a reasonable distance, without any additional expense to purchasers.

N. B. Gigs, Carriages, &c. repaired and paint.

ed, on short notice. MARTIN C. PHIFER.

Nav. 12, 1924 .-- 6115

POETRY.

TRITE ADVICE. Seek not in Pleasure's round For Bliss, that stranger of the earth, Whose aloe flower was never found To bloom 'midst flaunting weeds of mirth.

Seek not in wanton Beauty's spells, For Joy, the balm of earthly pains, Whose angel likeness never dwells. Where Frailty breathes, and Falsehood feigns

For Bliss, that stranger of the earth, Go-seek Religion's sacred pale, Whose hallowed joys, of heavenly birth, Man, por in life por death, shall fail,

And Joy, the balm of earthly cares, Is found in woman's wedded love, A solace through the vale of tears, To bonds of pure delight above.

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in Variety.

OMAHAW INDIANS. The following interesting traits of the Omawhaws, are extracted from a Jour nal of the Expedition to the Rocks Mountains. The Omawhaws are a small tribe of Indians inhabiting one of the inferior tributaries of the Missouri, a little above the river Platte. They are represented as more pacific than their neighbours, almost unacquainted with spiritous liquors, and preserving in an uncommon degree, the most valuable part of the Indian character. Their ideas of the hospitality due to a stranger, will be found to be of a lofty description and to partake of a delicacy worthy of the most refined civilized society. It is to be deeply deplored that no means have yet been adopted for preserving to these simple, and in many respects noble people, those habits of which we, as white men, might well be proud, and to prevent the loss of those hereditary virtues they have derived from an unlettered, but a venerable antiquity, and which are daily wasting away, and passing from their hands, like the fields and rivers of their fathers.

"The Omawhaws consider themselves superior, in the scale of beings, to all bijos, whose ingenuity and improveother animals, and appear to regard them as having been formed for their benefit. They will sometimes say, when speaking of a bad person, 'He is no better than a brute.'

(Supreme Being,) has been more profuse in his distribution of gifts to the ization has afforded them the benefit of white people, than to the red skins, par- its example and instruction. That they ticularly in imparting to us the knowledge of letters, whereby the result of although our information is deficient experience is so readily transmitted from relative to their origin, customs, manone person to another, so as to seem like

tural intelligence, and readily perceive readers, and which may lead to more that they are more active, have a greater satisfactory intelligence. It is believed capacity for undergoing, with fortitude, by the Spaniards that they are a remthe many evils to which they are subject in every situation and season, such s exposure to great heat and cold, Montezuma, who fled from their happy hunger, thirst, and pain. They appear vales, beautiful lakes, and splendid to esteem themselvs more generous and towns: preferring to scent the fragrance hospitable to strangers, than the white of liberty, and taste the sweets of dopeople; and these beneficent virtues, with mestic repose, in a distant wilderness, them, like the mental operations of rather than submit to the dominion and faith, hope, and charity of the Chris-cruelties of Cornez. To noble minds

tians, mark the perfect man.
"They regard the white people as very deficient in one of these cardinal virtues. They have been told by In-circumstances induce us to believe that dians who have visited our settlements, that, on entering the lodge of a white man, they will be informed that he has eaten his dinner; he will not, at least, set any food before them; and, if they remain in the bouse, nothing will be offered them till night, and even then, probably a stinted portion. The meanness of such demeanor the, despise.

"If a white man, or any stranger, enters the habitation of an Indian, he is not asked if he has dined, or if he is hungry; but, independently of the time of day or night, the pot is put upon the fire, and if there is a single pound of meat in the possession of the family, that pound is cooked and set before him, and even if he has but just arisen from a feast, he must taste of the food, or offence is given. History has recorded, with high commendation, the name of a dethroned Christian monarch, who shared his last loaf of bread with a suppliant stranger; and surely a similar act in the Indian, although it be influenced a large quantity of silver bullion to be ingly hard and ragged, but as the tide by education and custoin, is entitled to respect and applause.

"They look upon the traffic in the necessaries of life, such as meat and maize, amongst the individuals of a nation, as contemptible. Such commerce them to purchase their own, for which prodigious numbers, that, in a short they consider as a very unfavorable trait in the character of the white man: they, These, together with other causes of pears to be alive and in motion. The however, avail themselves of it in their dissatisfaction, have, for many years, most common worm is in the form of a dealings with him, provided he wants a considerable quantity of those necessa-

as if he had received a favor.

"So exemplary is this hospitality, that every stranger, even an enemy, is protected in the habitation of an Omawhaw, as far as the power and influence of the owner extends. He is immediately invited to sit down, and no questions are put to him. The master of the house is evidently ill at ease, until the food is prepared for eating: he will request his squaw to expedite it, and They have gardens, in which they will even stir the fire himself. When raise several kinds of esculent vegethe guest has finished his meal, the pipe is handed to him to smoke; after which the conversation begins, either vocally or by signs. As soon as it is known that a stranger is in the village, he is invited to various feasts, at each of which he reciprocates the politeness of his host, by partaking of his fare. The stranger is not unfrequently followed from lodge to lodge, by several persons, who wish to secure him as a guest in their turn.

"In the kindest spirit of hospitality, they are always careful to treat their guests in the manner which they suppose will be most agreeable to them. A trader was invited to a feast, and the food being prepared, a squaw who was about to serve it up, in order to clean a bowl to contain it, began to scoop it out with her curved finger. Her husband, observing this usual mode of depuration, reprimanded her, saying, 'I have told you that the white people do not like to see bowls cleaned in that manner-give me the vessel, and I will show you how to clean them.' "

FROM THE MISSOURI INTELLIGENCER.

THE NABIJOS. Between the Spanish settlements of New Mexico and the Pacific Ocean, reside a nation of Indians called the Naments reflect honor upon the uncivilized and their excellence in some of the useful and ornamental arts, show a decided superiority of genius over all the other "In their opinion, the Waconda tribes of the western continent; even over those, whose contiguity to civilare self-taught there is no doubt; and, ners, and municipal regulations, perthe operations of some mystic medicine. haps it may enable us to state some "But they claim a superiority in na- facts concerning them interesting to our nant of the ancient Mexican nation, under the government of the Emperor rendered indignant by multiplied and unprovoked wrongs, such a course would have been perfectly natural. But the supposition is incorrect. The barbarous disposition and destroying policy of a heartless invader, in a few years laid in ruins that powerful and well regulated empire; and swept from the face of the earth its numerous inhabitants, who were simple, happy, and polished, in a state of nature.

> The miserable remains amalgamated with their conquerors; and their national character, peculiarity of customs, and a common grave. It is a more reconcileable supposition, that the Nabijos were originally, a different nation, and one whose customs have never been altered, and whose arts and mode of living have never been adulterated by an intercourse with civilized society. Their power and bravery are proverbial among the Spaniards, who have experienced than from all the other Indians in their vicinity. They once sent to Santa Fe moulded into dollars, which the Span-

silver buttons. These people do not adopt the usual Indian manner of living in villages, but are a nation of comfortable and independent farmers. Their houses are built of stone, some one, and others two stories high. They have fine flocks of sheep, abundance of mules, and herds of cattle of a superior kind. They cultivate corn, tobacco, and cotton, which they manufacture into cloth. tables; and have peach orchards, the fruit of which resembles our apricots. Several articles of their woollen manufacture equal the value of ours. We have seen a coverlet, made by them, the texture of which was excellent, the figures ingenious, and the colors permanent and brilliant. Our townsman, Mr. Hood, has taken it to Philadelphia, for the purpose of sending it to a friend in Europe.

The Spaniards imitate the manufacture of this article, but their imitations are far inferior to the original. They make baskets and small dishes of osiers, so completely worked, as to hold water without the least leakage. The twigs, before being wrought, are variously colored, and so skilfully put together, that the finished vessel presents different figures. Their bridles are made of tanned leather, and often embellished with silver ornaments. They dress, almost wholly, in their own fabrics. The men dress in small clothes, sometimes of deer skin, tanned, and handloose black robe, ornamented round the bottom with a red border, which is sometimes figured; and, when not engaged, they use a large shawl of the same color and material. Their different modes of putting up the hair, shew whether they are single, lately married, or matrons. The weapons of this interstate. Their skill in manufacturing, esting nation are the lance, and the bow and arrows, which they use with dexterity. These advantages and improvements among the uncivilized, if they may be so called, will no doubt aston ish many; but the characters of those who have given us the information, are so far above suspicion, that we should feel little reluctance in vouching for the truth of every fact. But there need be little surprise, when we reflect upon the character and condition of the natives of that country when Europeans first visited them. They were well versed in the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture. Their gardens were large and well filled with medical and flowering plants, and esculent roots. The city of Mexico was, at that time, more splendid and populous than any other in the world. Its population was more than 400,000, its houses were built with rock, and many of them three stories high. Its streets were wide, strait, and regularly laid off. They were furnished with water by canals, and the houses were also furnished by aqueducts. One of the emperor's palaces could conveniently accommodate 500 persons. Its walls were built of jasper, of various colors, and beautifully polished; and its rooms were ornamented by cotton hangings and feathered tapestry, richly painted. Their works of art were numerous, and executed with the most consummate skill; and their public edifices and other works for public accommodation, were grand and stupendous monuments of human ingenuity. When these things are considered, it cannot be thought very strange that pride of independence, sunk together in the Nabijos, inhabitants of the same country, should have attained to the improvements and degree of civilization which we have described.

CORAL REEFS. Captain Bazil Hall, in his voyage to the Loochoo Islands, remarks that "the animation of a Coral Reef, during the different stages of one tide, is particumore molestation and injury from them, larly interesting. When the tide has left it for some time it becomes dry, and appears to be a compact rock, exceedarises, and the waves begin to wash iards perfidiously converted to their own over it, the coral worms protrude them-The Spaniards also prohibited the selves from holes which were before cultivation and manufacture of tobacco, invisible. These animals are of a great among them, with a view to necessitate variety of shapes and sizes, and in such they demanded an extravagant price. time, the whole surface of the rock apthey usually triumphed over the pusil- long, which are moved about in rapid lanimity of the Spaniards, and made a motions, in all directions, probably to

whom he may think proper, either within or without the lodge; he may even last summer, accompanied a strong millast summer strong millast summer summer. whom he may think proper, either within or without the lodge; he may even take it with him to his own lodgings but the including vessel must, in either case, be returned. Much more food is usually served up to a guest than he can possibly eat; and when he has satisfied his hunger, if he return the remainder to his host, the latter thanks him for it as if he had received a favor.

The may give it to tleman, now in this town, during the last summer, accompanied a strong milast summer, accompanied a strong milast summer, which itary expedition against them, which to or three round. When coral is hroken about high-water mark, it is a block hard stone, but if any part of it be detached at a spot where the tide reaches worm so detached at a spot where the tide reaches by silver buttons instead of a seam, a hunting-shirt, and a scarlet cloth cap, the folds of which were also secured by silver buttons. These people do not unlike lobsters in shape, but soft and not above two inches long. The growth it comes, it disappoints us, by present of coral appears to cease where the ing itself loaded with its own cares and worm is no longer exposed to the washing of the sea. Thus a reef rises in the deposite those of the time that is past form of a cauliflower, till its top has gained the level of the highest tide, above which the worm has no power to advance, and the reef, of course, no longer extends itself upwards. The other parts, in succession, reach the surface, and there stop, forming in time, a level field, with steep sides all round. The ral other scientific persons, has arrived reef, however, continually increases, and being prevented from going higher, the vegetation on the moon's surface extends itself laterally in all directions: extends to 55 deg. S. lat. and 65 deg. But this growth being as rapid at the N. lat. Several hundred observations upper edge as it is lower down, the have exhibited indications which cannot steepness of the face of the reef is still preserved."

The accumulation of habitations thus formed by these apparently insignificant animals, sometimes reach to an immense extent, and constitute the basis of many new discovery. 3. There are many islands in the China seas, and in the Pacific ocean. To rear a stupendous moon. The professor infers, that there fabric from the very depths of the ocean, and raise it several feet from its surface, is a task which might appal the most powerful and civilized nations; yet it most fertile part, near the moon's equais performed with ease by an insect so tor. A building, resembling what is call. smalf, and to appearance so helpless, that we are at first inclined to discredit the fact. But this is not all ;-in preparing their own habitations, these seemingly contemptible creatures prepare a future abode for man. When part of the coral reef is once raised above somely colored. The women wear a the reach of the tide, and is thus seeured from the inroads of the sea, the insect abandons its labors in that direction, and elevates the other parts of the mass until the whole has reached the same height. Sea-weeds which are then thrown on the barren and rugged mass, decay, and aided soon after by the dung of sea fowls, become the ground work of future vegetation. Mosses succeed; manure and seeds are brought at the same time, and by the same individuals; until at length a bed of vegetable mould is formed, capable of producing plants and trees. This simple rocess seems to be that by which nature enlarges the land, and prepares a place on which man may fix his residence. - Minervu.

[From the Trenton Emporium.]

"I'LL DO IT TO-MORROW." Of all the methods which man, in the bundance of his ingenuity, has invented by which to cheat himself, that of procrastination is probably the most efectual. There is a trite remark of a renerable sage extant to this purpose, 'all the good you will ever accomplish -all the labor you will ever do-must be done To-Day-for there is no To-Morrow." That period of time which lies beyond the present moment is not choose the wrong side, and they that take guaranteed to us by any pledge. To- the right do it by contingency, and the Morrow, to us, may become to-day, or advantage also is so little, I believe eternity. To suspend any thing important, then, upon so absolute an uncertainty, is madness-as, saith the poet,

"Defer not till to-morrow to be wise-"To-morrow's sun to you may never rise."

But even if it does return, the thing called opportunity may not return with

My aunt Dorothy was the first example I ever had of this "I'll do it tomorrow" mania. She was a very pretty, gay girl, and being decidedly the belle of the village, had young men in abundance at one time or another paying court to her. They were not all mere slippers neither, just fit to be worn a few days and then shook off, but were, some of them, worth listening to; had the means to marry, and so forth .-But, whether it was that she dearly loved to be courted, as most girls do, you know, or that she really found some difficulty in choosing among them, I know not; she kept putting one and another ous and admirable mechanism displayed of them off until to-morrow and to- in the human wrist, at a public lectur morrow; but at last the golden chances all went by, and she was left to sing the sad ditty of

"Nobody coming to marry me, "Nobody coming to woo."

In ancient times, this disposition to procrastination, existing in the mind of one great man, was the pivot upon which the fortunes of a world turned. You remember Hannibal and Cannæ. When tures, to defend and protect that offspring the Roman legions were broken and destroyed-the city panic-struck and deoccasioned mutual hostilities, in which star, with arms from four to six inches fenceless, Hannibal said, "I will march to-morrow," until his enemy gathered strength, again put on her armour, and "The food which is set before a guest large proportion of their sheep and catch food. Others are so sluggish that the time of conquest had gone by forey- must be omnipotent, superintending and is in every respect considered as exclu- mules the spoils of war. A young gen- they may be mistaken for pieces of the ler. Had it not been for this, Carthage benevolent.

if we would prosper. No one was er successful, to any considerable exten without it. To-morrow is a cheat!.
And it deceives us principally in time and conceals from our view the multiple dinous affairs it will bring with it, to in up its every vacant moment. Thus, when wants, and without a space in which is OLIVER OAKWOOD.

THE MOON.

The Munich Gazette contains some remarkable theories of Professor Grui. thausen, on the population of the moon That gentleman, in common with seveat the following conclusions:-1. That possibly be explained, except by the process of vegetation. 2. Living beings are found from 50. N. lat. and perhaps 47 deg. S. lat. Animated nature is one of the strangest opinions in the indications of art on the surface of the are artificial roads in various directions, and he also describes the great colossal edifice, resembling our cities on the ed star-redoubt, is attached to it, which the discoverer supposes to be dedicated to religious purposes; and as the moon ites can see no stars in the day time (their atmosphere being so pure) he thinks they worship the stars, and consider the earth as a natural clock.-These theories som to have met with a gen eral respect amongst European savans

"The way," says Jeremy Taylor, "to judge of Religion is by doing our duty: and theology is rather a divine life than a divine knowledge."

FROM THE SAME.

"Truly it is enough to weary the spirit of a disputer, that he shall argue till he hath lost his voice and his time, and some times the question too; and yet no man shall be of his mind more than was before. How few Lutherans or Calvinists, or Roman Catholics, turn from the religion either of their country or interest! Possibly two or three weak or interested, fartastic and casy, prejudicate and effeminate understandings, pass from church to church, upon grounds as weak as those from which formerly they did dissent and the same arguments are good or bad as exterior accidents or interior appetits shall determine. I deny not but, for great causes, some opinions are to be quitted; but when I consider how few do forsake any, and when any do, oftentimes the the triumphant persons have but small reason to please themselves in gaining proselytes, since their purchase is so small. In all this, there is nothing certain, nothing noble. But he that follows the work of God, that is, labors to gain souls not to a sect and a subdivision, but to the Christian religion, that is, to the faith and obedience of the Lord Jesus, hath a promise to be assisted and rewarded; and all those that go to heaven are the purchase of such undertakings; for it is only a holy life that leads us there."

Atheism cured by irresistible evidence. - A respectable writer of the present day re lates, that a young gentleman of his a quaintance who, at a certain period of his life, professed himself to be an unbeliever, once informed him that the val excited his admiration and dispelled all his doubts.

The same author adds, that he knew 1 similar effect produced by the discourse of a late divine, on the wonderful sympathies of the human mind, which impel, as it were, in spite of themselves, the most selfish, and often the most timid creswhich, without such superintendence must inevitably perish. The power that could establish an influence at once so alsolutely necessary, and so irresistible